Mr. John Wilkins

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No. LXXXVI.] THE MARCH 15, 1788.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1788. [VOL. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

Waſhington County, February 14, 1788.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to non-reſident proprietors of lands lying and being in the county of Waſhington, that if they, or ſome perſon in their behalf, do not appear and pay unto Andrew Swearingen, treaſurer, living in Waſhington, the full amount of the outſtanding taxes hereafter mentioned, together with the additional charges thereon, before the firſt Monday in July next, their lands will be ſold, or ſo much of them as will be ſufficient to pay the taxes and charges thereon, agreeable to law, for the year 1787.

JAMES M'CREADY,]
JAMES BRADFORD,] Commiſſioners.

	acres	L.	S.	D.
Joſiah Anthony	400		7	6
James Bray	400		7	6
Richard Bable	400		7	6
Bryan Bruan	400		7	6
Joſeph Brown	400		7	6
Joſiah Coats	400		7	6
Samuel Coats	400		7	6
Myles or MorrisFiſher	400		7	6
Rebecca Gray	400		7	6
Clement Humphrey	400		7	6
Joſiah *Hughes*	400		7	6
David Lewis	400		7	6
Joſeph Paſkell	400		7	6
Stephen Paſkell	400		7	6
Samuel Razor	400		7	6
Thomas *Rightbright*	400		7	6
Thomas *Roach*	400		7	6
Chriſtopher Sellers	400		7	6
Philip Summers	400		7	6
Joſiah Thomas	400		7	6
Iſaac Warton	400		7	6
Charles Warton	400		7	6
On the waters of Ten Mile and Wheling.				
James M'Pherſon	400		7	6
Daniel M'Pherſon	400		7	6
George Leeper	400		7	6
William Campbell	400		7	6
James Martin	400		7	6
Hugh Martin	400		7	6
Patrick Campbell	400		7	6
James Gray	400		7	6
Robert Gray	400		7	6
John Gibſon	400		7	6
George Douglaſs	400		7	6
John Forſyth	400		7	6
William Morrice	400		7	6
Samuel Douglaſs	400		7	6
Samuel M'Clean	400		7	6
James M'Lean	400		7	6
On the waters of Dunkard, Wheling, and Fiſh creek.				
James Wright	400		7	6
James Burrell	400		7	6
Levi Adams	400		7	6
Morris Kennedy	400		7	6
Benjamin Morgan	400		7	6
Stephen Paſkell, ſen.	400		7	6
Joſeph Anthony	400		7	6
On the waters of Ten Mile and Wheling.				
Philip Peters	400		7	6
Richard Tomkins	400		7	6
Thomas Maſon	400		7	6
Auguſtine Phillesgar	400		7	6
Henry Smelt	400		7	6
Peter Duffield	400		7	6
James Kite	400		7	6
John *Hynes*	400		7	6
Edward Shingle	400		7	6
Abraham Oldman	400		7	6
Philip Whitely	400		7	6
Patrick M'Knight	400		7	6
Jeremiah Ord	400		7	6
Michael Kurth	400		7	6
Nathan Still	400		7	6
Aaron Williams or Wilſon	400		7	6
James Lovemore	400		7	6
William Parram	400		7	6
Jacob Lettimore	400		7	6
Threſhing Floor, the name of the tract	400		7	6
On the waters of Fiſh creek.				
Jeremiah Fiſher	400		7	6
Abraham *Roberts*	400		7	6
Frederick Haylor	400		7	6
Joſeph Hillburn	400		7	6
Thomas Paſkell	400		7	6
Peter Deal	400		7	6
On Dunkard waters.				
Caleb Brown	180		6	4
James Fulton	300		13	3
John Forgey	200		5	6
John *Hill*	150		5	6
Robert Kenneday	400		14	8
Jacob Neeſley	300		10	4
Iſaac Pearce	300		13	4
Joſeph Tarrance	300		13	3
Thomas *Rogers*	300		10	7
Jeremiah Simpſon	300		10	7
Matthew Winton	200		7	2
Lying and ſituate in Smith Townſhip.				
Sarah Vowell	300 *Racoon*		10	
John Crips Vowell	200 ditto		6	8
Thomas Vowell, ſen.	300 ditto		10	
John *Purden*	300 Fairblanes run		10	
James Wilſon	200 Ohio river		6	8
John David	300 Flagherties run		10	
Thomas Vowell, jun.	300 ditto		10	
Mary Marſhall	300 ditto		10	
David Duncan	300 ditto		10	
Ebenezer Vowel	300 Drains Logſtown		7	
David *Hoggin*	200 Crooked run		6	8
Thomas Caſtears	200 *Moon* run		6	8
William Spence	400 ditto		13	4
William Marſhell	400 ditto		13	4
Andrew Spence	300 ditto		10	
William Engliſh	400 Duck run		13	4
Margaret Marſhel	300 ditto		10	
Ann *Marſhel*	300 ditto		6	8
John Ward	191		6	8
John Vaile	219		7	8
John *Morgan*	364		12	
Francis Baron de Belen Bartholf	407		13	4
Robert Irvin	230		7	10
John Wentzee	306		7	2
Narrows and Thorn's run drains of Ohio.				
Hanover Townſhip.				
John Maſon	289 T. run		9	
James *Moore*	80 Racoon		5	
George Gibſon	600 ditto		17	6
Samuel Boyd	300		6	3
Abraham Kilpatrick	400 Racoon		12	6
William Redick	300 ditto		6	6
William Thompſon	200 ditto		4	2
John Neilſon	400 Service		9	4
John Douglaſs	170 ditto		3	8
Michael Criſloe	300 Ohio		12	6
Robert Rutherford	1000 Mill creek	1	12	6
Iame Miller	300 King's creek		9	
Matthias Hook	800 Mill creek and S.		19	3
Zacharias Davis	300		6	6
Daniel Curry	400		12	6
Edward Ioy	200		4	2
William Wilſon	150 Travice		2	6
Mathew Vanleer	300 *Hermon's* creek		9	5
Edward *Hatfield*	200 ditto		4	2
Michael Steel	250		5	4
Martha Davis	400		8	4
Peter Demas	200 Travis		6	3
Nathan Dungan	170 ditto		6	3
Joſeph Carrel	400 Kings creek		16	8
Magneſs Tate	800 Travis	1	5	
Oliver *M'Cormick*	400		8	4
William Forſyth	400 King's creek		16	8
Samuel Johnſon	300		9	5
John *Mackey*	300		6	3
Nathl. Clark, exr.	200		6	3
Taylor Carrel	300 King's creek		9	5
Andrew Linn	300		9	5
Robinſons Townſhip.				
Robert Bell, captain	400 *Montures*		11	8
Peden Cook	600 R. and Racoon	1	10	6
Charles Clark	300 Flagherty's		8	9
Callender's heirs	1600 *Racoon*	2	12	6
Cooper's heirs	400 Montours		11	8
Duncan & Purvience	600 Montours		17	6
John Dawſon	400 Racoon		11	8
John Douſman	600 Logſtown		17	6
Fowler's heirs	400 Flaherties		11	8
John Gilcreeſe	300 Robinſons		15	3
Seth Greer	300 Racoon		8	9
General Irvin	1200 ditto	4	7	6
Inman's heirs	300 Flagherties		12	6
John Kilcreeſe	300 Robinſons		8	9
Adam Logan	200 ditto		5	
James Morriſon	570 Montures		16	8
Alexander M'Curdy	300 Chartiers		8	9
M'Adoo John	246 Montures		5	10
William Morriſon	300 Racoon		8	9
Andrew *Mitchell*	275 *Montures*		8	7
William Newell	400 ditto		11	8
Abraham Newell	170 ditto		5	2
John Perry	300 ditto		18	
Roſs, in Pitt	400 ditto		5	10
Major Richeſon	700 *Robinſons*	1	10	
John Hervey	300 ditto		18	
Robinſon or Smith's heirs	300 Logſtown		9	
John Swearingen	400 *Montures*		11	8
Slough, in Lancaſter	300 Ohio		18	
Smith's heirs	400 *Racoon*		11	8
Charles Sims	3000 ditto	4	3	4
Sam. Stewart, col.	500	1	5	7
Major Smallman	300 Flagherty's		8	9
Joſeph Tumbleſtone	400 Racoon		11	8
Thompſon's heirs	300 ditto		9	
And. Thompſons hrs.	200 ditto		5	10
John Tompkins	300 ditto		8	9
Rob. Witherington	900 ditto	3	5	
Samuel Finley or Doctor Morgan	300 *Montures*		18	
Green Townſhip,				
John *M'Mahen*	300 Crooked run		10	4
Thomas *Ramſey*	400 Dunkard		14	8
Samuel Upthegrove	800 ditto	1	7	6
Geo. Wilſon's heirs	300 ditto		10	4
Andrew *Porter*	700 ditto & Wheling	1	3	
Andrew Ellicot	400 Dunkard		6	
John Watmore	380 Whitely		4	7
Daniel Watmore	400 ditto		4	8
Hopewell Townſhip.				
Cambers & Hoge	800 *Hermons* creek		12	6
Robert Higgins	350		17	6
John Merriman	150 Croſs creek		9	5
Hugh M'Conkey	150 ditto		9	5
James Randles	200 ditto		10	
Abſolom Wells	400 ditto	1	5	
Alexander Young	400 Buffaloe		9	5
Dickinſon Townſhip.				
Daniel *M'Dermot*	150 *Monongahela*		8	4
Daniel *M'Dermot*, jun.	300 Street run		12	6
Robert Craighead	200 *Peters* creek		6	4
Mr. Adams, in *Pitt*	150 *Peters* creek		5	
Mr. Chriſtie	200 Chartiers		9	6
Benjamin Stiles	200 *Morgan* T.		10	

Mingoe bottom, Jan. 15, 1788.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, a large Sorrel MARE, about fifteen or ſixteen hands high, in good order when taken away, a natural pacer, branded I. W. on the near ſhoulder or buttock. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and the theif (if ſhe has been ſtolen] ſhall have Eight Dollars Reward, if taken up without the county, if within the county Six Dollars, or two dollars for the Mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid to any perſon who ſhall deliver ſaid Mare at Mingoe Bottom.

JOSEPH WELLS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living at the nine mile run, three CALVES, one ſuppoſed to be two years old next ſpring, the other two yearlings. The owner may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

THOMAS GIBSON.

Weſtmoreland County, Jan. 2, 1788.

To the PEOPLE.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

GREAT pains have been taken, and I am sorry to say unworthy means used to recommend the new unweildy consolidated system of general government and gild its defects. The political bait was prepared with art, and puffed off with all the parade and address generally attendant on stage mountebanks or venders of quack medicine. The new aristocratic system would not only remove all complaints but cure all diseases; the supporters of it, like a Monsieur Buzaglo, a Parisian quack, who solemnly engaged to cure the *gout, rheumatism, palsy, dropsy, king's evil, leprosy, and all chronic as well as nervous disorders without medicine,* declares that your political liberty is perfectly secure without either a *bill of rights or representation.* Adopt but the glorious constitution, a constitution handed from Heaven, far superior to the production of a weak and mortal man, poverty should then no longer haunt you with her haggard looks, but wealth and plenty should be your attendants, and all would be well. For some time the infatuation was great, and I trembled for the consequences, but now I fondly hope the tide of political phrenzy has got to its height, and is ebbing towards the beach of policy and reason. What have you heard in support of this system, my fellow citizens, but buffoonery and scurrillity, passionate harangues founded on shallow & selfish principles, & honest men brow-beat and insulted by the advocates for power and prerogative. But what is this plan of government offered you, and so warmly recommended? What is it but a plan of accommodation and necessity? this is allowed on all hands; it is even admitted by its advocates. For my own part I have no doubt but that you must ere now have observed its glaring defects and dangerous consequences, and am well convinced that the more seriously you consider its nature and tendency, the more you will be opposed to it. Looking up like a grateful *people* to the *names of some, and opinions of others,* many amongst you have become prejudiced in favor of a plan of government you little understand: but, my fellow citizens, let not gratitude to a *few*, entail misery upon the *many*. If this has been the case, let me entreat you to endeavour to break the political spell which has fettered your understandings, dispel the mist of party prejudice, exercise your own judgements, consult with your friends, and endeavour to take a view of your political liberty, your existence as free men through an impartial mirror and proper medium. You have but one criterion left, and that is a spirited and decided appeal to the legislature by petition, by which means alone your sentiments, your number, your importance can be fully known. Your present example tarnishes your former conduct. You fought bravely and bled freely to secure the blessings of liberty to yourselves and posterity, forfeit not these blessings so hardly earned, by a tame acquiescence to slavery and oppression; such conduct is unbecoming the gallant and free yeomanry of Pennsylvania. It behoves you, therefore, my fellow citizens, to be particularly careful and circumspect in your future conduct, to ponder and deliberate well, and not allow yourselves to be duped or betrayed with *names*, however respectable, by the artful and designing; for believe me, every consideration dear to yourselves, and valuable to your posterity, is engaged in the present contest.

It has been the superior policy of the present popular-aristocratic party, in imitation of all other despotic majorities, to precipitate the honest unsuspecting yeomanry of Pennsylvania into a surrender of their rights like thoughtless prodigals, who are often tempted to sign and seal their own ruin over night, and awake to all the anguish of repentance and dispair in the morning. It is too evident, that they do not wish you should either reason or reflect; they endeavour to dazzle and blindfold your judgement with *names*; to rouse your passions and play on your foibles; to betray your real interests, by creating in your, perhaps, too easy and susceptible minds, a political, enthusiastic debauch, propitious to their own views and wishes.

* "O *Washington, Washington,* [exclaims a mercenary hireling, in the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 26th January] why didst thou not accept of all the gold and honors a British monarch had to give thee? Why didst thou not seize on the liberties of America? Why didst thou not distribute thy favors amongst thy faithful, well chosen bands who waited." why did not this sagacious gentleman add, *and are still waiting,* "but thy nod to crown thee with regal power. Who must not then have bended the knee, and cried *God save the king.*"

Alarming, indeed, my fellow citizens! such sentiments but too evidently discover the views of the secret junto and their abettors, and is sufficient to awaken the best disposed and most credulous to a sense of their danger, but I hope the independent yeomanry of Pennsylvania are not unacquainted with their rights and privileges. You have fought for and are entitled to a government of *laws*, not of *names*; and your happiness depends upon a *full and unequivocal declaration of those rights and privileges in the most full, explicit, and direct terms.* Does this artful, abstruse, and ambiguous plan of government offered to you by our modern patriots, secure these inestimable blessings? No. You are sacrificing your best birth-rights at the shrine of ambition and despotism, and courting popularity *for the day*, to become execrable and miserable *for ever.*

These are the honest suggestions, my fellow citizens, of a man, unconnected with party, and independent in principle, whose wants are gratified, who lives peaceably and plentifully on his farm, by labor and industry, who never wished for more than he acquired, and whose political tenets are not governed by the sallies of *vanity and ambition*, but the admonitions of reason, and a contrite heart.

But what says the virtuous conventional minority, the real friends to liberty and mankind? Thank God we have still many left, pure and untainted, that neither the badness of times, want of money, misfortune nor popular clamour could sway from their duty or tempt them to betray the interest of their fellow citizens.

"I had not the smallest doubt," says this excellent man, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, whose letter to the house of assembly I have now before me, "but that from the ardour for a reformation in government, the first applause would be loud and profuse. I plainly foresaw, that in the dissention of parties, a middle line might probably be interpreted into want of enterprise and decision. But these considerations, how seducing soever, were feeble opponents to the suggestions of my conscience. I was sent to exercise my best judgement, and to exercise it was my firm determination; being instructed by even an imperfect acquaintance with mankind, that self approbation is the only reward which a political career can bestow, and that *popularity* would have been another name for *perfidy*, if to secure it I had given up the *freedom of thinking for myself.*" Again, he says, "my opinion always was, and still is, that every citizen of America, *let the crisis be what it may*, ought to have a full opportunity to propose, through their representatives *any amendments which in his apprehension tends to the public welfare.*"

The only check to be found in favor of the democratic principle in this system of government, so warmly recommended, is the house of representatives, which is a *mere shadow*, or as the worthy and patriotic Richard Henry Lee, of the same state, Virginia, with more propriety calls it a "*mere shred, or rag of representation.*" Nothing can be a greater insult to the understandings of the freemen of the United States, for without a *full, fair and equal representation* you cannot enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. If you therefore value these blessings my fellow citizens, support them, for it is better to insist on amendments now, while the passions of men may not be altogether engaged, than coolly to give up your dearest rights, to be regulated by a system of government, so glaringly erroneous and defective. Power once transferred, especially where it will be explained with great latitude, may bring sorrow in the execution. For to say, as too many does, that to prevent anarchy we must sacrifice our liberty, is really and truly saying, that we must *drown* ourselves for fear of being *hanged.* The object of our visionary, pliant politicians, is seemingly to work up your minds, with state nostrums, into a political delirium. In this situation you may not unaptly be compared to a sick man, in the transports of agony and phrenzy, when your political physicians may with safety and impunity, *open a vein, and gradually sink you by a loss of blood and spirits, to an abyss of the vilest slavery and misery.*

Nothing, my fellow citizens, can be more certain than this, that in a country so extensive and unbounded as America, the general government proposed, organized as it is, cannot enforce its laws on proper principles, or carry its powers into effect without military aid, which must soon destroy all elective governments in the country, produce tumult, and finally establish despotism. Is it not reasonable, then to conclude, that the general government in the hands of a few, far removed from you, its numbers unknown to you, and none of these elected oftener than once in two years, will be generally forgot, contemned or neglected, and their laws, or rather mandates or ordinances disregarded, unless such a *well chosen trusty band* [as the writer I have quoted speaks of] be continually kept accoutred and equipped, to enforce the execution. This mode may make the government for a time *feared*, but never *respected.* Therefore, my fellow citizens, resistance must ensue: for either neglected laws, or a military execution of them will naturally lead to a revolution, and your political liberty, as free citizens, must be either lost or secured by your own exertions. "Neglected laws," says a judicious writer, "must lead to anarchy and confusion, and a military execution of laws, is only a shorter way to the same point---despotic governments."

Absurd principles, my fellow citizens, have in all quarters of the world, been obtruded on mankind, by political quacks and impostors, to prevent human reason, and juggle them out of their natural privileges. Under many governments that instinct has been stifled which teaches even animals to resist oppression and tyranny. The *many* by this means have submissively submitted to be vassals to the *few*, who rule them with a rod of iron.

This will be exactly your situation, for you are not only determined to impoverish yourself by the importation of European *gewgaws and trifles*, but must also forsooth, copy her manners, adopt her politics, and *become slaves.*

May true knowledge, my fellow citizens, open your eyes, and secure to you the rights to which reasonable beings are entitled: rouse all the powers which latent nature has bestowed on you, to oppose the subversion of social laws: treat with contempt the man that would impose on you by artifice; contemn those mysteries which hold the world in chains and darkness; allow not your credulity to be longer a stumbling block in your way to happiness, but *with one accord reassume the use of your faculties, and again become the admiration of the world, by indicating the freemen, the honor of the human race.*

SOMMERS.

Greensburgh, 5th March, 1788.

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* Does this writer mean to compliment or insult general Washington. I am persuaded this great and patriotic man would not allow him to tug a trace in his carriage, of this I am well convinced, he would not be admitted to the honor of a place behind it.

CURSORY REMARKS on the NEW CONSTITUTION.

[Continued from our paper of March 1.]

HAVING seen the mischiefs of this government, it remains to be considered how it shall be opposed. Doubtless by the force of arms. Reasoning having failed, the bayonette is now the alternative.

This being settled, it remains to be enquired under what leader the war shall commence. F....y and S,...y are the only two on this side the mountain between whom the choice must rest. With respect to the first of them, his abilities are undoubtedly great, but I should suppose he would be deficient in personal activity. I do not know to what it may be owing, but I observe that his legs are stiff; and if in battle he should happen to have his horse shot under him, he might be unable to make his escape, and so fall into the hands of the enemy.

The other of these is more alert, and would unquestionably make the best executive officer. He has given every ground of confidence in the firmness of his mind, by declaring that he will spend the last shilling of his fortune, and the last drop of his blood in opposing this government. As to his fortune I do not well know what it is, having never been at his house, or having seen that tract of land on which he lives; but as to his blood, I will venture to say he has as much of that as any other man. It is not your fat, corpulent people who have most blood. On the contrary, the pinguidinous parts absorb this fluid, and it is your thin men who have most.

Taking the e two things into view, the advantage of head on the one hand, and of activity on the other, I hesitate to say to which of them we ought to give the supreme military command. G....y has to plead in his behalf, some experience in service. I am told that had it not been for him general Washington would have lost the battle of Brandywine.

A third thing comes into view, viz. how we shall commence our operations; whether wait on these low grounds until this government is organized, and begins to exercise some acts of jurisdiction over us, or to meet it in Cumberland Valley, and there give it battle. I would be for adopting a middle resolution, that is to seize the passes of the Alleghany mountain, and wait there for its arrival. By rolling rocks upon it, we might be successful in greatly annoying it on its approach.

It will be asked how shall we be able to subsist our troops in that quarter, carriage on the mountains being difficult and expensive. Indeed if we go all to war, as in so glorious a cause, who would wish to stay at home. I don't know how the ground will be cultivated and provisions raised. In this case, should it happen, a very great support may be derived from the racoons and opossums, which the soldiery may knock down with their spontoons at pleasure; but in the mean time I would not neglect the means of det

To the PEOPLE.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

GREAT pains have been taken, and I am ſorry to ſay unworthy means uſed to recommend the new unweildy conſolidated ſyſtem of general government and gild its defects. The political bait was prepared with art, and puffed off with all the parade and addreſs generally attendant on ſtage mountebanks or venders of quack medicine. The new ariſtocratic ſyſtem would not only remove all complaints but cure all diſeaſes; the ſupporters of it, like a Monſieur Buzaglo, a Pariſian quack, who ſolemnly engaged to cure the *gout, rheumatiſm, palſy, dropſy, king's evil, leproſy, and all chronic as well as nervous diſorders without medicine*, declares that your political liberty is perfectly ſecure without either a *bill of rights or repreſentation.* Adopt but the glorious conſtitution, a conſtitution handed from Heaven, far ſuperior to the production of a weak and mortal man, poverty ſhould then no longer haunt you with her haggard looks, but wealth and plenty ſhould be your attendants, and all would be well. For ſome time the infat. ti n was great, and I tremhled for the conſequences, but now I fondly hope the tide of political phrenzy has got to its height, and is ebbing towards the beach of policy and reaſon. What have you heard in ſupport of this ſyſtem, my fellow citizens, but buffoonery and ſcurrillity, paſſionate harangues founded on ſhallow & ſelfiſh principles, & honeſt men brow beat and inſulted by the advocates for power and prerogative. But what is this plan of government offered you, and ſo warmly recommended? What is it but a plan of accommodation and neceſſity? this is allowed on all hands; it is even admitted by its advocates. For my own part I have no doubt but that you muſt ere now have obſerved its glaring defects and dangerous conſequences, and am well convinced that the more ſeriouſly you conſider its nature and tendency, the more you will be oppoſed to it. Looking up like a grateful *people* to the *names of ſome, and opinions of others*, many amongſt you have become prejudiced in favor of a plan of government you little underſtand: but, my fellow citizens, let not gratitude to a *few*, entail miſery upon the *many*. If this has been the caſe, let me entreat you to endeavour to break the political ſpell which has fettered your underſtandings, diſpel the miſt of party prejudice, exerciſe your own judgements, conſult with your friends, and endeavour to take a view of your political liberty, your exiſtence as free men through an impartial mirror and proper medium. You have but one criterion left. and that is a ſpirited and decided appeal to the legiſlature by petition, by which means alone your ſentiments. your number, your importance can be fully known. Your preſent example tarniſhes your former conduct. You fought bravely and bled freely to ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to yourſelves and poſterity, forfeit not theſe bleſſings ſo hardly earned, by a tame acquieſcence to ſlavery and oppreſſion; ſuch conduct is unbecoming the gallant and free yeomanry of Pennſylvania. It behoves you. therefore, my fellow citizens, to be particularly careful and circumſpect in your future conduct, to ponder and deliberate well, and not allow yourſelves to be duped or betrayed with *names*, however reſpectable, by the artful and deſigning; for believe me, every conſideration dear to yourſelves, and valuable to your poſterity, is engaged in the preſent conteſt.

It has been the ſuperior policy of the preſent popular-ariſtocratic party, in imitation of all other deſpotic majorities, to precipitate the honeſt unſuſpecting yeomanry of Pennſylvania into a ſurrender of their rights like thoughtleſs prodigals, who are often tempted to ſign and ſeal their own ruin over night, and awake to all the anguiſh of repentance and diſpair in the morning. It is too evident, that they do not wiſh you ſhould either reaſon or reflect; they endeavour to dazzle and blindfold your judgement with *names*; to rouſe your paſſions and play on your foibles; to betray your real intereſts, by creating in your, perhaps, too eaſy and ſuſceptible minds, a political, enthuſiaſtic debauch, propitious to their own views and wiſhes.

* "O *Waſhington, Waſhington*, [exclaims a mercenary hireling, in the Pittſburgh Gazette of the 26th January] why didſt thou not accept of all the gold and honors a Britiſh monarch had to give thee? Why didſt thou not ſeize on the liberties of America? Why didſt thou not diſtribute thy favors amongſt thy faithful, well choſen bands who waited." why did not this ſagacious gentleman add, *and are ſtill waiting*, "but thy nod to crown thee with regal power. Who muſt not then have bended the knee, and cried *God ſave the king*."

Alarming, indeed, my fellow citizens! ſuch ſentiments b it too evidently diſcover the views of the ſecret junto and their abettors, and is ſufficient to awaken the beſt diſpoſed and moſt credulous to a ſenſe of their danger, but I hope the independent yeomanry of Pennſylvania are not unacquainted with their rights and privileges. You have fought for and are entitled to a government of *laws*, not of *names*; and your happineſs depends upon a *full and unequivocal declaration of thoſe rights and privileges in the moſt full, explicit, and direct terms.* Does this artful, abſtruſe, and ambiguous plan of government offered to you by our modern patriots, ſecure theſe inеſtimable bleſſings? No. You are ſacrificing your beſt birth-rights at the ſhrine of ambition and deſpotiſm, and courting popularity *for the day*, to become execrable and miſerable *for ever*.

Theſe are the honeſt ſuggeſtions, my fellow citizens, of a man, unconnected with party, and independent in principle, whoſe wants are gratified, who lives peaceably and plentifully on his farm, by labor and induſtry, who never wiſhed for more than he acquired, and whoſe political tenets are not governed by the ſallies of *vanity and ambition*, but the admonitions of reaſon, and a contrite heart.

But what ſays the virtuous conventional minority, the real friends to liberty and mankind? Thank God we have ſtill many left, pure and untainted, that neither the badneſs of times, want of money, misfortune nor popular clamour could ſway from their duty or tempt them to betray the intereſt of their fellow citizens.

"I had not the ſmalleſt doubt," ſays this excellent man, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, whoſe letter to the houſe of aſſembly I have now before me, "but that from the ardour for a reformation in govennment, the firſt applauſe would be loud and profuſe. I plainly foreſaw, that in the diſſention of parties, a middle line might probably be interpreted into want of enterpriſe and deciſion. But theſe conſiderations, how ſeducing ſoever, were feeble opponents to the ſuggeſtions of my conſcience. I was ſent to exerciſe my beſt judgement, and to exerciſe it was my firm determination; being inſtructed by even an imperfect acquaintance with mankind, that ſelf approbation is the only reward which a political career can beſtow, and that *popularity* would have been another name for *perfidy*, if to ſecure it I had given up the *freedom of thinking for myſelf.*" Again, he ſays, "my opinion always was, and ſtill is, that every citizen of America, *let the cricis be what it may*, ought to have a full opportunity to propoſe, through their repreſentatives *any amendments which in his apprehenſion tends to the public welfare.*"

The only check to be found in favor of the democratic principle in this ſyſtem of government, ſo warmly recommended. is the houſe of repreſentatives, which is a *mere ſhadow*, or as the worthy and patriotic Richard Henry Lee, of the ſame ſtate, Virginia, with more propriety calls it a "*mere ſhred, or rag of repreſentation.*" Nothing can be a greater inſult to the underſtandings of the freemen of the United States, for without a *full, fair and equal repreſentation* you cannot enjoy the bleſſings of civil and religious liberty. If you therefore value theſe bleſſings my fellow citizens, ſupport them, for it is better to inſiſt on amendments now, while the paſſions of men may not be altogether engaged, than coolly to give up your deareſt rights, to be regulated by a ſyſtem of government, ſo glaringly erroneous and defective. Power once transferred, eſpecially where it will be explained with great latitude, may bring ſorrow in the execution. For to ſay, as too many does, that to prevent anarchy we muſt ſacrifice our liberty, is really and truly ſaying, that we muſt *drown* ourſelves for fear of being *hanged*. The object of our viſionary, pliant politicians, is ſeemingly to work up your minds, with ſtate noſtrums, into a political delirium. In this ſituation you may not unaptly be compared to a ſick man, in the tranſports of agony and phrenzy, when your political phyſicians may with ſafety and impunity, *open a vein, and gradually ſink you by a loſs of blood and ſpirits, to an abyſs of the vileſt ſlavery and miſery.*

Nothing, my fellow citizens, can be more certain than this, that in a country ſo extenſive and unbounded as America, the general government propoſed, organized as it is, cannot enforce its laws on proper principles, or carry its powers into effect without military aid, which muſt ſoon deſtroy all elective governments in the country, produce tumult, and finally eſtabliſh deſpotiſm. Is it not reaſonable, then to conclude, that the general government in the hands of a few, far removed from you, its numbers unknown to you, and none of theſe elected oftener than once in two years, will be generally forgot, contemned or neglected, and their laws, or rather mandates or ordinances diſregarded, unleſs ſuch a *well choſen truſty band* [as the writer I have quoted ſpeaks of] be continually kept accoutred and equipped, to enforce the execution. This mode may make the government for a time *feared*, but never *reſpected*. Therefore, my fellow citizens, reſiſtance muſt enſue either neglected laws, or a military execution of them will naturally lead to a revolution, and your political liberty, as free citizens, muſt be either loſt or ſecured by your own exertions. "Neglected laws," ſays a judicious writer, "muſt lead to anarchy and confuſion, and a military execution of laws, is only a ſhorter way to the ſame point---deſpotic governments."

Abſurd principles, my fellow citizens, have in all quarters of the world, been obtruded on mankind, by political quacks and impoſtors, to prevent human reaſon, and juggle them out of their natural privileges. Under many governments that inſtinct has been ſtiffled which teaches even animals to reſiſt oppreſſion and tyranny. The *many* by this means have ſubmiſſively ſubmitted to be vaſſals to the *few*, who rule them with a rod of iron.

This will be exactly your ſituation, for you are not only determined to impoveriſh yourſelf by the importation of European *gewgaws and trifles*, but muſt alſo forſooth, copy her manners, adopt her politics, and *become ſlaves.*

May true knowledge, my fellow citizens, open your eyes, and ſecure to you the rights to which reaſonable beings are entitled: rouſe all the powers which latent nature has beſtowed on you, to oppoſe the ſubverſion of ſocial laws: treat with contempt the man that would impoſe on you by artifice; contemn thoſe myſteries which hold the world in chains and darkneſs; allow not your credulity to be longer a ſtumbling block in your way to happineſs, but *with one accord reaſſume the uſe of your faculties, and again become the admiration of the world, by vindicating like freemen, the honor of the human race.*

SOMMERS.

Greenſburgh, 5th March, 1783.

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* Does this writer mean to compliment or inſult general Waſhington. I am perſuaded this great and patriotic man would not allow him to tug a trace in his carriage, of this I am well convinced, he would not be admitted to the honor of a place behind it.

CURSORY REMARKS on the NEW CONSTITUTION.

[Continued from our paper of March 1.]

HAVING ſeen the miſchiefs of this government, it remains to be conſidered how it ſhall be oppoſed. Doubtleſs by the force of arms. Reaſoning having failed, the bayonette is now the alternative.

This being ſettled, it remains to be enquired under what leader the war ſhall commence. F....y and S,...y are the only two on this ſide the mountain between whom the choice muſt reſt. With reſpect to the firſt of them, his abilities are undoubtedly great, but I ſhould ſuppoſe he would be deficient in perſonal activity. I do not know to what it may qe owing, but I obſerve that his legs are ſtiff; and if in battle he ſhould happen to have his horſe ſhot under him, he might be unable to make his eſcape, and ſo fall into the hands of the enemy.

The other of theſe is more alert, and would unqueſtionably make the beſt executive officer. He has given every ground of confidence in the firmneſs of his mind, by declaring that he will ſpend the laſt ſhilling of his fortune, and the laſt drop of his blood in oppoſing this government. As to his fortune I do not well know what it is, having never been at his houſe, or having ſeen that tract of land on which he lives; but as to his blood, I will venture to ſay he has as much of that as any other man. It is not your fat, corpulent people who have moſt blood. On the contrary, the pinguidinous parts abſorb this fluid, and it is your thin men who have moſt.

Taking the e two things into view, the advantage of head on the one hand, and of activity on the other, I heſitate to ſay to which of them we ought to give the ſupreme military command. S..y has to plead in his behalf, ſome experience in ſervice, I am told that had it not been for him general Waſhington would have loſt the battle of Brandywine.

A third thing comes into view, viz. how we ſhall commence our operations; whether wait on the ſe low grounds until this government is organized and begins to exerciſe ſome acts of juriſdiction over it, to meet it in Cumberland Valley. and there give it battle. I would be for adopting a middle meaſure, that is to ſeize the paſſes of the Alleghany mountains and wait there for its arrival. By rolling rocks on it, we might be ſucceſsful in greatly annoying its approach.

It will be aſked how ſhall we be able to ſubſiſt troops in that quarter, carriage on the moſt being difficult and expenſive. Indeed if we are at war, as in ſo glorious a cauſe, who would not ſtay at home. I don't know how the ground is cultivated and proviſions raiſed. In this caſe, as it happen, a very great ſupport may be derived from the raccoons and opoſſums, which the boys knock down with their ſpontoons at pleaſure. In the mean time I would not neglect the

fence nearer home. Would it not be adviseable to repair the old Indian forts that are found up and down this country. The ballions of some of them are still entire; but the mounds are considerably reduced. Who knows but it may have been to defend against some such government as this that these fortifications were erected by the original inhabitants. Some Washington of a warrior having beaten off the Mohawks, & then in conspiracy with some old Giach Sachoo a Franklin, may have formed the deligh to overturn the liberties of the nation: less pardonable in old Giach, because he could not live long to enjoy the fruits of his usurpation.

But happy was it that some immortal Tradlach of these times, saw the villainy, and suggested to the inhabitants the constituting these places of defence.

It is well known, and indeed it could not be expected to be otherwise, that we have some disaffected amongst us, who actually approve of this new constitution, and have said in my hearing, that all that is said against it by the dissentients in the state convention, and by others, is the most perfect nonsense. I may at a future day take the liberty of naming some of these, but in the mean time shall be silent. But will any man believe that so respectable a body of men, as the dissentients would put nonsense in print. I do not say but that there may be nonsense published, but is it certain that those whose names are affixed, had any hand in the composition, or are all answerable for it? No more than I am who neither signed nor saw it before it came out in the Gazette.

The writer of these remarks is not a man of great estate. It might be said to me at any time, as to the sick of the palsy, "take up thy bed and walk," and I could in three hours settle my affairs, and be ready for Kentucky. This shews that I am not one of your overgrown men, but have a fellow feeling for the common people, who will have no more chance under the government, than toads under a harrow. Who is it that drives a shuttle or keeps a school, can expect to be elected president of the United States? This government is made for men of property, and those who have nothing to lose have no business with it. Nay, it will prevent those revolutions where men have an opportunity of scrambling for a living. It is a hard thing to be obliged to drudge on from day to day, and make a fortune by the common means of industry. I should like to live in the same state with the children of Israel, before the time of the judges, "where every man did what was right in his own eyes." If this should come to be the case amongst us, I know what I shall do. I will make a grab on the stores at Greensburgh.

It is in order to prevent a thing of this kind that your monied men are chiefly in favor of this constitution. They know that without it we shall soon be at the ears with one another, and they will have no security for what they have acquired.

Pittsburgh, March 15.

Died here on Wednesday morning last, at 5 o'clock, SAMUEL M'KAY, son of the late Colonel Æneas M'Kay, of this place, in his 22d year, much and justly lamented. His remains were interred on Thursday, and an excellent sermon, adapted to the occasion, was preached by the reverend Samuel Barr, from the 16th Psalm, 11th verse. *Thou wilt shew me the path of Life.*

An elaborate essay on the deceased, would be but an affront to his merit,—as memory will ever represent him the truest friend, a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, a kind master, and strictly moral in his principles. These traits united, render him a real loss to society, as such we drop a tear to his memory, and heave a sigh to departed merit.

Messieurs Scull & Boyd.

Gentlemen,

I Have been lately informed that it has been told in private company in your town, that I, whilst at Philadelphia, carried on a correspondence with the northern insurgents, inviting them to turn their arms against the adoption of the federal constitution. I am extremely sorry to find any person should be disposed to injure my reputation. It is well known by all with whom I have ever conversed on the subject of the constitution, that I ever preferred it to a disunion of the states: and that from the moment in which it was adopted by the state convention, I have used my influence to reconcile the minds of its disapprovers to it. The story is incredible, as the federal constitution was not framed until long after the insurgents were quelled. None can say, in truth, that ever the least attempt has been made by me to promote a private quarrel, much less to involve my country in a civil war, nor can there be a faithful witness corporeal or incorporeal, of my countenancing any disorderly people: my associates and correspondents are well known to the unprejudiced who know me, to be of a very different stamp.

The circumstance which I suppose may have given rise to the story was nearly as follows: A young gentleman who lodged in the house with me in Philadelphia, and who is an ingenious partizan in politics, and generally opposed to me, tho' stedfastly attached to me in personal friendship, was one day reading a publication in which the opposers of the new constitution were some how compared to Daniel Shays, who was the leader of the northern insurgents. This gave rise to a political contest between the gentleman and myself; I alledged that the insurgents, probably had some reason to complain, the gentleman insisted they had none: a Mr. Criswell, from the city of Boston, being present was appealed to, he was rather of opinion they had grievances before they rebelled. I, gaining a little triumph, went on to say, (purely to keep up the spirit of the contest) that altho' the insurgents deserved the chastisement they had received, yet if they would turn their opposition against the gentleman's darling constitution, it would wipe off the odium which rebellion had stamped on them; and on the spot took up the pen and wrote some part of an invitation to them, I wrote and argued by turns until I got tired of both. I threw away the paper, dropt the pen, and never thought of the subject more until several days since I heard of this report.

If you, gentlemen, will be so obliging as to insert this letter in your paper, I will trouble you no more on the subject. And if any person (I am persuaded no gentleman after this information, will) shall be so unkind as to promote an idea of my having countenanced any kind of insurrection or violence, I shall most assuredly address such person in a language much more powerful than that of the pen.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

DAVID REDICK.

March 8, 1788.

Of all deceivers, observes a correspondent, there are none we can less guard against, than impostors or cheats in matters of religion; because the mind being prejudiced, consults not reason, nor ever gives itself time to practise any.

People shut their eyes so as not to perceive their manifest disorders, and excuse their violences and most unreasonable vices. 'Tis a religious and good man, say they, that will be far from doing any thing against his conscience. They dive not to the bottom of this mystery of iniquity, and so the man is absolutely justified. If he be engaged in any troublesome affair, then the whole *faction* flies to his rescue. 'Tis doing *him* service to engage in it, and all good people are obliged to take his part; and what is strange, persons of this character won't stick to decry all their opponents with envenomed calumny and slander.

A man that puts on the vizor of religion, takes all measures to persuade the world of his devotion, affecting all the distinguishing characters, the ways, the language, and means of reformation; tho' at the bottom he wants the essentials, and his passions as restless and as violent as any others can have. He has no other aim in his pretended fondness for virtue than to establish his reputation and gain his ends. He would find no relish in practising good works if he had not the art of making the most of them.

The conduct of these kind of people is one continual forgery, and there is no sincerity in their profession. But this trade is very unprofitable, in vain they disguise themselves; they let slip some marks now and then to know them by; a piece of knavery nicely palliated but discovered in the end; an affair they have shuffled in, or an essential injury done their neighbour; all this opens a prospect to the bottom of their hearts, and manifests their insincerity.

The religious hypocrites always flatter themselves that they act their parts so well, and so impose on the world, that nobody can perceive their slight of hand. And as they have the art of streightning or loosning the ties of conscience, they form to themselves principles suitable to their passions, and want no pretence to excuse the grossest and blackest crimes. All the scandal they raise to ruin those they don't love, is charity, they say, in discrediting vice and exposing vicious people. If any one that is not their friend, or not in their faction, has any eminent prospects that gives them umbrage, immediately their pretended zeal for religion suggests to them the breaking his measures, and opposing him in all he says or does, for they have no inclination that any good should be done, unless they or their friends have all the glory of it. Hence proceed those devout factions, and offensive and defensive leagues, to sink or raise the reputation of whom they please, whilst nobody dares complain of them without putting themselves under the censure of such kind of people. Since all those fine politics and subterfuges they use to disguise bad intentions, screen them from all censure.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed will be sold by public vendue in Greensburgh, on Thursday the 10th day of April next, the following tracts of land, situate in Pitt township, Westmoreland county, viz.

One tract lying on Forbus's road, on a branch of Turtle creek, adjoining Mr. Butler's land, containing 244 acres and allowance, more or less.

One other tract situate on Forbus's road about 20 miles from Pittsburgh, on a branch of creek, containiug 310 acres and allowauce, more or less.

Also one other Tract, situate near the Breast works on Forbus's road, called Smiths Lot, containing 158 acres and allowance, more or less. The whole taken in execution as the property of Devereux Smith, and to be sold by WILLIAM PERRY, sheriff.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are once more requested to make payments before the first of May next (which will be twelve months forbearance since his last advertisement) his friends and customers may be assured that the necessity he will be under of commencing suits at that time against his delinquent debtors, will be very distressing to himself, and informs them that country produce of any kind will be received in payment at market price, until the first of June next, but as the present contract will expire in that month, the demand for produce will consequently cease. Nothing but cash will be received for whatever balances will remain due after that period.

Pittsburgh, March 15. JAMES O'HARA.

The Commissioners of the Board of Treasury hereby give notice,

THAT proposals will be received at their office, till the first day of May inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the second day of July, 1788, to the last of Dec. 1789, (both dates inclusive) at the places and within the districts herein after mentioned:

At any place or places between York Town in the state of Pennsylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt,

At any place or places between Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh on the river Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the river Muskingham, and at the mouth of the Muskingham.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingham, and up the said river to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas; and thence over to the Cayaoga river, and down the said river to its mouth,

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingham, and the mouth of Scioto-river, and at the mouth of said river.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids on the falls of Ohio, and at said rapids.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the great Miami up the said Miami, to, and at Pique town, and thence over to the Miami village, on the river of the same name, which empties into lake Erie.

At any place or place from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincents, at Post St. Vincents, and thence up the said river Wabash to the Miami village before described.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Wabash-river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village.

At any place or places from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayaoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venanga.

At any place or places betwixt Venango and leBeuf, and at le Beuf, between le Beuf and Presq' Isle, at Presq' Isle, and between Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayaoga river.

At the mouth of Cayaoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Port Pitt to the mouth of Cayaoga river, by the way of the Big Beaver creek.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on between the Board of Treasury and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour. One pound of beef or 3-4 lb. of pork. One gill of common rum,

And, to every hundred rations,

One quart of salt, Two quarts of vinegar, Two pounds of soap, One pound of candles,

The payment of the provisions delivered under this contract, will be made by warrants on such states as may be agreed on betwixt the contractors and the Board of Treasury, at the time of executing the articles of the contract. SAMUEL OSGOOD,

WALTER LIVINGSTON.

New York, Feb. 12, 1788.

FLAX.

A Generous price, in cash or goods, will be given for a quantity of well heckled flax.
Enquire of the printers.
Pittsburg, Feb. 1, 1788.

A Boat Yard

IS erected by the subscriber at the mouth of Turtle Creek, on the Monongahela river, within ten miles of Fort Pitt, where he has a Saw Mill in good order; any person may be supplied with boards on a short notice.

JOHN PERRY.

February 2, 1788.

He has erected Stores for the reception of goods.

SECRETARY's OFFICE.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons desirous of contracting for opening and making good the road lately surveyed from Frankstown branch of Juniata in Bedford county, to Conemaugh in the county of Westmoreland, and from thence down the south side of said river, to the mouth of the Loyalhannon; that proposals for making the road will be received at the office aforesaid, until the first day of April next.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

This road is to be fifty feet in width, except in such places as require digging, where it is to be only twelve feet.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, December 22, 1787.

WHEREAS divers inhabitants of the county of Bedford, have prayed that the state highway, appointed by act of assembly of the 25th of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, may be confirmed and made good: And Whereas the monies appropriated by the said act of assembly, are insufficient for making the said road sixty feet wide as the law directs, and council being desirous of complying with the said request as far as the money appropriated will admit; therefore,

Ordered, That such part of the said road as leads from this side of Sideling Hill to the opposite side of Ray's Hill, in the county of Bedford, be cleared and made good and sufficient, to be twelve feet wide on the sides of the hills, or among the rocks, and not less than twenty feet wide on the other ground, and room to be mane for not less than three waggons to draw off to the one side in the narrow places, at a convenient distance for others to pass by, and the waters to run next to the hill side.

Ordered, That public notice be given that proposals for doing the aforesaid work, will be received at the Secretary's Office in Philadelphia, until the first day of April next.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES TRIMBLE,

For Charles Biddle, Secretary.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and discharge the same, as he intends leaving the place where he now lives, very shortly, and those he stands indebted to are requested to call to have their accounts settled.

ÆNEAS M'CALLISTER.

Jan. 23, 1788.

Just Published and to be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, the

PITTSBURGH ALMANAC,
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For the Year of our Lord 1788.

Which may be had at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable Terms.

*** The calculations for this Almanac are made with the greatest exactness to answer the meridian of the Western Country.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be sold for Cash, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Isaac Craig & Co. at their Distillery.

Pittsburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

German Almanacs for the Year 1788, for sale at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

The Trustees of the

Pittsburgh Academy

are requested to meet at the house of Mr. *David Duncan* in the town of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 18th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider of some business of importance. Feb. 21.

SEVERAL

Kentucke Boats

Will be here for sale in the course of next month, by *Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in Pittsburgh.* *Feb.* 19.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH.

FIVE hundred and ninety-five acres of valuable improved land, situate on the Monongahela river, 8 miles from Pittsburgh. The improvements are, a good square log dwelling house, stables, an excellent peach and apple orchard, good meadows, 100 acres of clear land under good fence, and a saw mill in good order. An indisputable title will be given the purchaser. The terms are, one half to be paid in hand, for the remainder a credit will be given for seven years, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest, with approved security.

JAMES WHITEACRE.

Feb. 9, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the district of Pitt and Franklin townships, between the age of 18 and 53, that they are to meet on Thursday the 20th day of March next, at the house of Timothy Connor, at the two mile run, near Mr. Thomas Smallman's, to elect a fit person for serving as field officer for the aforesaid districts, viz. one lieutenant colonel.

CHARLES CAMPBELL,
lieutenant of Westmoreland County

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Moon Run, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, early last fall, A Black MARE, about 13 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock I. C. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES SPIERS,

Washington County, Jan. 14, 1788.

TO BE SOLD.

A Plantation containing upwards of 300 acres of land, situate on Sawickly creek in Westmoreland county, about forty acres cleared, 12 of which is good meadow, and 30 or 40 acres more may be made; on which is the noted grist and saw mills called Perry's Mills, a good two story dwelling house, kitchen, barn and still house; it is a good place for a tavern or store, as the public roads leading from Bedford to Pittsburgh, from Ligonier to Simeral's ferry and to Greensburgh. Likewise one other plantation in the same county, containing about 300 acres, between 60 and 70 is the first rate bottom on the Monongahela river, 45 acres cleared, 25 of which is good timothy meadow, the upland is chiefly walnut, on it is a good merchant mill, within about 200 yards of the Monongahela river, now in order for making merchantable flour, a dwelling house and still house, and several other out houses, it is well situate for public business or transporting flour down the river; there is a ferry kept there, and public roads leading from it to Pittsburgh, which is 15 miles distant, to Washington, to Union Town in Fayette county, to Simeral and Budd's ferries on Yough. Patents, and good titles will be given for both. Also several other tracts, some improved and some unimproved. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to John Perry at Braddock's Fields, or the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES PERRY.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, about the 22d of November last, a black Mare, seven or eight years old, about 13 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with a three bar stirrup iron, a bushy thick mane, switch tail, was not shod. Whoever takes up said mare and returns her to the owner shall receive Two Dollars reward and reasonable charges paid by,

March 4, 1787. JAMES TOD

ANDREW M'INTIRE,
Windsor Chair Maker.

HAS commenced business in Pittsburgh, near the upper end of Front-street, where he makes all sorts of Windsor chairs in the most approved manner, and is determined to dispose of them on the most reasonable terms.

To be Sold or Rented for a Term of Years,
STONEY CREEK Plantation.

THE situation and improvements are so well known that those who travel that way are well satisfied that it is a profitable stage, and well calculated with respect to its distance from the town of Bedford, and also from Ligonier or the Nine Mile for a resting stage. There may be upwards of one hundred and fifty acres of meadow made; there is already a blacksmith's shop and all the necessary tools fitting for that trade on the premises; the tools are new and in good order, and another article makes it still more valuable, that is, stone coal, all around it, and I am informed there is some on the plantation, the coal is to be found within forty perches of the shop, and pine timber plenty. Those who are inclined to buy or rent will please to send their proposals to the subscriber in the town of Bedford.

BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

N. B. He has also several small plantations near the town of Bedford, well improved, to be sold or rented. February 20, 1788.

Bedford, February 8, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make payment against the first day of April next, otherwise they may expect to be treated as the law directs.

Grain, meat or flax will be taken at market price.

BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

FLAX.

A Generous price, in cash or goods, will be given for a quantity of well heckled flax.
Enquire of the printers.
Pittsburg, Feb. 1, 1788.

A Boat Yard

IS erected by the subscriber at the mouth of Turtle Creek, on the Monongahela river, within ten miles of Fort Pitt, where he has a Saw Mill in good order: any person may be supplied with boards on a short notice.

JOHN PERRY.

February 2, 1788.

He has erected Stores for the reception of goods.

SECRETARY's OFFICE.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons desirous of contracting for opening and making good the road lately surveyed from Frankstown branch of Juniata in Bedford county, to Conemaugh in the county of Westmoreland, and from thence down the south side of said river, to the mouth of the Loyalhannon; that proposals for making the road will be received at the office aforesaid, until the first day of April next.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

This road is to be fifty feet in width, except in such places as require digging, where it is to be only twelve feet.

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